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DISCOVERIES AND CURRENT EVENTS *

Angola: Locust Movements (*Nomadacris septemfasciata* and *Locusta migratoria migratorioides*) †

During the months of June and July, 1936, hopper bands were reported in different localities of the provinces of Luanda, Huila (21,280 kilos of hoppers were destroyed in the circumscription of Quilengues), and Benguela.

Swarms have also been reported as having caused some damage to crops in the provinces of Luanda, Huila, Benguela and Bié. The movements of the swarms increased in intensity in the province of Huila during the month of July. The swarms originated from South-West Africa.

Australia: The Plague Grasshopper in Queensland §

In September, 1934 very large hatchings of the plague grasshopper, *Chortocetes terminifera* Walker, took place in the Darling Downs and Goodiwindi districts of Queensland. These hoppers emerged from eggs laid during the previous autumn.

During September of this year grasshoppers have once more appeared in the Milmerran district, which was part of the area infested during the 1934 outbreak. On this occasion, however, the first reports are of winged grasshoppers and not of young hoppers emerging on the egg bed sites.

* Under this and the next heading the countries are arranged in French alphabetical order.

† Communication from Mr. JORGE DE BARROS RODRIGUES QUEIROZ, Director, Laboratory of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Entomology, Luanda, attached as technical adviser to the Services of Locust Control, transmitted to the Institute by the Government General of the Colony.

§ Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. ROBERT VEITCH, Chief Entomologist and Director of Research, Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Eritrea: Locusts *

During the months of September and October, 1936, no locusts have been noted in the Colony.

India: Some New Diseases of Sugar Cane Discovered in the Punjab †

(1) *Cytospora sacchari*, Butl.

The disease has been found on several specimens received from different parts of the Punjab Province. Coimbatore varieties of sugar-cane Nos. 223, 312, 313, 385, 392, 394 and several others have been found infected by this disease. Symptoms become very prominent on the rind by the formation of spore bodies when the canes are dried and when they have been buried in the soil.

(2) *Cephalosporium sacchari*, Butl.

This causes wilt of grown-up sugar-cane plants.

(3) *Helminthosporium* sp.

This has been found to affect seedling canes.

(4) Some cases of Root Rot of sugar-cane have also been observed.

Southern Rhodesia: Locust Invasion, 1932-1936 §

Monthly Report No. 46. September, 1936.

The Red Locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*, Serv.) has shown increased activity during September, and swarms have been reported in all parts of the Colony.

Most of the swarms have been described as 'large' or 'very large', and in some cases, it has taken several hours for the swarm to pass over a fixed point.

The direction of flight has included most points of the compass and no particular trend has been apparent.

Some damage to winter crops has been reported.

No disease or parasite attack has been recorded.

Reports from territories to the north of the colony indicate increased activity of this species of locust. This is the direction from which swarms have arrived to breed in the Colony during the present swarm cycle, and the outlook for the coming wet season is considerably less favourable than at this time last year.

* Communication from Dr. ROLANDO GUIDOTTI, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of Eritrea, transmitted by the Government of the Colony.

† Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. RAI SAHIB JAI CHAND LUTHERA, M. Sc., D. I. C. (London), I. A. S., Professor of Botany, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, India.

§ Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. RUPERT W. JACK, F. E. S., Chief Entomologist, Agricultural Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

England. — Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933 and the Poisons Rules, 1935, professional farmers or horticulturists are in a special position in respect of the purchase of poisonous insecticides, fungicides, dips and weedkillers.

(1) In the first place, it may be pointed out that there are three categories of seller with whom the professional may deal:—

A. — **Authorized Sellers of Poisons** — a category confined solely to those who keep chemists' shops.

B. — **Listed Sellers of Part II Poisons** — who comprise horticultural sundriesmen, ironmongers and other shopkeepers who are registered by the Local Authority for the retail sale of the more commonly used poisons.

C. — **Wholesale or Manufacturing Firms** — who are not shopkeepers.

(2) The professional may obtain from any of these sellers the following poisons:—

Arsenical dips and sheep washes.

Calcium and copper arsenates and arsenites as insecticides and fungicides.

Lead arsenate

Nicotine

Mercuric chloride

Mercuric iodide, organic compounds of mercury

Paris green (copper acetoarsenite)

} as insecticides, fungicides
or seed dressings.

The professional, in purchasing any of these chemicals, must either himself be known to the seller as a person to whom poisons may properly be sold, or produce a certificate to the same effect from some householder known to the seller to be a responsible person of good character. When making a purchase at a shop, the purchaser must sign the 'Poisons Book', or, if he is ordering by post, provide the seller with an order in writing signed by himself, stating his address, trade or business, the quantity of the article, and the purpose for which it is needed. If he urgently requires the poisons and is prevented by some emergency from attending to sign the 'Poisons Book' or send a signed order, he may obtain delivery by ordering the poison by telegram or telephone, provided that within 24 hours he either signs the 'Poisons Book' or provides the order in writing indicated above (penalty for failure to do so £ 50).

(3) The professional cannot obtain sodium or calcium cyanide from a listed seller of Part II Poisons, but may do so from an authorized seller of poisons (i. e., a chemist's shop) or from a wholesale or manufacturing firm. Again, he must sign the 'Poisons Book' or send a written order as in (2).

(4) Other agricultural and horticultural 'poisons' — e. g., formaldehyde or sulphuric acid, can be obtained from any of the sellers indicated in para. (1) without formality.

(5) Strychnine may no longer be lawfully supplied for any purpose except in the form of a medicine — e. g., it may not be sold for the destruction of vermin.

(6) The Act requires certain precautions in respect of the labelling of poisons and the containers in which they are kept. Where the farmer or horticulturist buys a bulk supply of any poison and then issues it to his employees in other containers, he must see that each container is correctly labelled and that it is sufficiently strong to prevent leakage under ordinary risks. Where a bottle holding 6 pints or under is used, it must be a 'poison bottle' — i. e., fluted vertically with ribs or grooves so as to be recognized by touch. Such procedure as the keeping or issue to employees of nicotine in beer bottles, or lead-arsenate powder in paper bags, is illegal, and by so doing the farmer will render himself liable to heavy penalties.

(7) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to transport certain poisons, among them being arsenical poisons, barium salts, hydrocyanic acid, cyanides and nicotine, in any vehicle in which food is being transported, unless the food is carried in a part of the vehicle effectively separated from that containing the poison, or is otherwise adequately protected from the risk of contamination.

* * *

Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933, and the Poisons Rules, 1935, amateur gardeners or horticulturists are in a different position from the professional in respect of the purchase of poisonous insecticides and fungicides.

(1) Under the Act, retail sellers of these poisons are divided into two categories:—

A. — **Authorized Sellers of Poisons** — a category confined solely to those who keep chemists' shops.

B. — **Listed Sellers of Part II Poisons** — who comprise horticultural sundriesmen, ironmongers and other shopkeepers who are registered by the local Authority for the retail sale of certain of the more commonly used poisons.

(2) The amateur may obtain the following insecticides and fungicides only from a chemist's shop:—

Mercuric chloride and other mercuric substances; sodium arsenite and arsenical weedkillers; sodium and potassium cyanide.

When purchasing these poisons the purchaser must sign the 'Poisons Book' of the seller. Moreover if the purchaser is not known to the seller to be a person to whom poisons may properly be sold, he must produce a certificate to this effect, signed by a householder known to the seller as a responsible person of good character.

(3) The amateur may obtain either from a chemist's shop or the shop of a listed seller of Part II Poisons, the following poisons:—

Barium silico-fluoride; calcium arsenate; lead arsenate; nicotine; Paris green (copper acetoarsenite).

When purchasing any of the above poisons, the purchaser must sign the 'Poisons Book' and be known to the seller as indicated in the previous paragraph.

(4) It should be noted that the amateur cannot purchase by post any of the poisons of which the sale involves the signing of the 'Poisons Book'.

(5) Most of the other poisons likely to be required by the amateur — e. g., barium carbonate in rat poisons, sodium fluoride, formaldehyde, and caustic soda — may be obtained either from a chemist's shop or the shop of a listed seller of Part II Poisons without formality, and, in such instances, he may purchase by post. (*The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture*, London, November 1936, Vol. XLIII, No. 8, pp. 709-712).

Argentine Republic. — By Decree No. 81.277 of 28 April, 1936, it is established that the bureaux of the 'Dirección del Registro de Créditos Prendarios' shall renew the pledges made on barriers as provided by the National Committee of Defense against the South American locust [*Schistocerca paranensis*], or its representative the National Bank of the Republic, in compliance with the periods agreed upon by the contracting parties in the original pledge. (*Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 5 de agosto de 1936, año XLIV, núm. 12.627, pág. 148).

** By Decree No. 81.294 of the same date, the 'Dirección de Defensa Agrícola', dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture, temporarily and according to the Ministerial 'Acuerdo' No. 78.377 of 14 March, 1936, [see this *Bulletin*, 1936, No. 10, p. 223], is authorized to engage direct the workmen employed in the moving of materials to be used during 1936 in the campaign against the South American locust [*Schist. paranensis*]. (*Ibid.*, págs. 149 y 150).

** By Decree 'reglamentario' No. 83.732 of 3 June, 1936, the present dispositions of Law No. 4048 of 10 July, 1902, relating to the importation of plants and parts of plants into the country are coordinated and made into a single General Regulation, so as to avoid variations in interpretation which may be given to the said dispositions and which rendered difficult the execution of the above mentioned Law. (*Ibid.*, 25 de julio de 1936, núm. 12.613, págs. 881 a 888).

Australia (South Australia). — By Regulation dated 7 May, 1936 the plant known as Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) is declared to be a noxious weed within that portion of the State comprising the Corporation of the town of Murray Bridge for the purposes of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1931. (*The South Australian Government Gazette*, Adelaide, May 7, 1926, No. 22, p. 968).

Australia (Western Australia). — On 15 April, 1936 Afghan Thistle (*Solanum hoplopetalum*) has been declared a noxious weed in the Corrigin Road Board District. (*Government Gazette of Western Australia*, Perth, April 17, 1936, No. 22, p. 564).

* * On 6 May, 1936 the same plant has been declared a noxious weed within the boundaries of the Municipality of York. (*Ibid.*, May 8, 1936, No. 25, p. 654).

Austria (Confederation). — By Decree No. 122, published on 16 April, 1936, the countries considered as being free from the potato wart disease [*Synchytrium endobioticum*], and from which fresh tubers may be imported into the Confederation, by rail, are the following: Egypt, Italy, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Spain, and Hungary. (*Bundesgesetzblatt für den Bundesstaat Österreich*, [Wien], 16. April 1936, Jahrg. 1936. 26. Stück, S. 191).

* * The Federal Law, published on 18 July, 1936, relating to the control of the potato wart disease, on abrogating the territorial Laws in force in the different federal provinces, gives some new and uniform dispositions for the whole Confederation.

In order to be able to verify, and if necessary, to control wart disease, areas cultivated with potatoes and potato stocks shall be subject to examination.

It is forbidden to place in commerce in any manner whatsoever, potato plants, tubers or other parts of these plants infected with wart disease or showing any suspicious symptoms.

Whosoever shall have observed on potatoes of his own property or under his care, the presence of wart disease or any alarming symptoms, shall be obliged to make an immediate declaration of same to the competent local Administration.

It rests with the Federal Institute for Plant Protection to verify the presence of wart disease, following an examination of samples forwarded. In the affirmative case, an expert shall be charged to make a local inquiry.

This official, as soon as he shall have verified the presence of wart disease and demarcated the extension of the infected area, shall declare it as being infected.

At the end of his enquiry, the official in charge shall forward all the material collected to the Government of the federal province and shall present a report to the Federal Institute for Plant Protection.

Potatoes actually attacked by wart disease, that is to say, those showing symptoms of this disease, shall not be allowed to go outside the farms where they are cultivated, but, they may be utilised there for purposes of alimentation, after having been baked or boiled, or else they must be collected and burnt, as well as all waste parts or débris of the crop.

All potatoes proceeding from an infected field or storehouse, but not showing any symptoms of wart disease, or even if pertaining to a resistant variety, shall, however, be considered as infected.

Infected potatoes or those considered as such, as well as the fresh débris, must be kept distant from manure or compost heaps and liquid manure ditches, and may not be placed in underground silos, or stored in other than infected lands.

In infected lands or on farms declared as being infected, potatoes belonging to non-resistant varieties may not be cultivated. Earth, liquid manure and com-

post may not be taken from a farm declared as being infected, nor utilised in other farms.

In every case where an area has been declared infected, the 'Landshauptmann,' shall determine exactly the territory infected and shall declare it closed. It shall be prohibited to transmit outside of this territory tubers and other parts of potatoes, as well as earth, manure, liquid manure or compost and the sacks in which the potatoes have been kept.

The 'Landeshauptmann' shall be able to limit the cultivation to varieties of potatoes resistant to wart disease and to regulate in detail, the modalities and methods which the farms must adopt in this case.

Where the cultivation of potatoes has been limited to resistant varieties, only potatoes belonging to varieties recognised as being resistant to wart disease by the Federal Institute for Plant Protection, may be used for planting. Also, seed potatoes must be recognised as such according to the dispositions in force relating to this matter. (*Ibid.*, 18. Juli 1936, 57. Stück, S. 469-473).

Austria (Salzburg). — By Decree No. 76, published on 7 April, 1936, for the purpose of preventing the spread of diseases and pests of fruit crops, the owners and usufructories of gardens are obliged to remove dead and unhealthy branches from the fruit trees, to uproot dead trees and to cut and destroy by fire, trees and branches attacked by 'Borkenkäfer' [*Scolytidae*] and 'Splintkäfer' [*Eccoptogaster*] and to uproot all junipers [*Juniperus sabina*] infected by the pear leaf cluster-cups [*Gymnosporangium sabinae*] and growing in the neighbourhood of pear trees. (*Landesgesetzblatt für das Land Salzburg*, [Salzburg], 7. April 1936, Jahrg. 1936, 14. Stück, S. 121).

Austria (Vorarlberg). — By Decree No. 7, published on 18 February, 1936, for the purpose of controlling grape phylloxera [*Phylloxera vastatrix*], a Station for control and disinfection has been instituted at Röthis.

Young grape vines, including scions and stocks, intended for planting in the country must be previously examined by this Station.

The interested parties must, on sending the young vines and the scions for verification, indicate the names of the varieties of the scions as well as the stocks.

Packing material coming from another province shall, on its arrival at the Station for control and disinfection, be destroyed by fire. (*Vorarlberg Landesgesetzblatt*, Bregenz, 18. Februar 1936, Jahrg. 1936, 2. Stück, S. 11-12).

Belgium. — By Circular No. D 60696 of 9 June, 1936, the Minister of Finance has published the regulations to be followed in the application of the Ministerial Decree of 20 May, 1936 [see this *Bulletin*, 1936, No. 8, p. 175], relating to the importation of fresh cherries originating from Germany, Spain, France and Italy, in order to prevent the introduction of the cherry fruit fly [*Rhagoletis cerasi*]. (*Deutsches Handels-Archiv*, Berlin, 1. Oktoberheft 1936, 90. Jahrg., S. 3109).

* * By Circular No. D 65090 of 28 July, 1936, relating to the dispositions of Circular No. D 38020 of 19 July, 1933, establishing that consignments of peaches including nectarines, and fresh apricots, must, on their arrival be submitted to inspection by the Belgian Special Phytopathological Service [see this *Bulletin*, 1933, No. 9, p. 204], an exception is made for the above-mentioned fruits coming from Italy, which will be exempted from this inspection if the consignments are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent Italian authority.

Similar dispositions have been taken in respect of fresh peaches and apricots originating from Spain and France, in Circulars Nos. D 60914 and D 63398 of 29 May and 3 July, 1936 respectively. (*Ibid.*, S. 3116).

* * By Ministerial Decree of 27 August, 1936, the importation of non-inspected potato plants is forbidden. Importation is allowed of plants packed in sacks having the official seal of the Inspection Service and accompanied by a health certificate supplied by the said Service. (*Ibid.*, 2. Oktoberheft 1936, S. 324f).

Chile. — The Decree No. 350 of 15 June, 1936, authorises the transportation to the South of the country of fresh plant products originating in the Arica Department with the exception of haricot beans, watermelons, melons and varieties of gourds, though not that called 'cosecha', provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) The sole place of embarkment shall be the port of Arica, only maritime and air routes, to the exclusion of all others, being permissible.

(b) The products must be previously inspected by the Service of 'Sanidad Vegetal', which shall grant a certificate authorising the transportation and which must be endorsed by the same Service at the port of destination.

(c) In the ports included between Arica and Taltal, unrestricted disembarkment is allowed, however, reshipment south of the last-named port is prohibited.

(d) To the south of Taltal, disembarkment may be made solely at Coquimbo, Valparaíso, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Magallanes, and consignments may only be despatched to Santiago by air route. In the above-mentioned places, the products shall be treated as foreign goods for the purposes of the 'Sanidad Vegetal' inspection.

Fresh agricultural produce from the Codpa valley may also be despatched by land to Pisagua and Iquique Departments, having previously been inspected by the Service of 'Sanidad Vegetal', which shall grant a certificate authorising its transport, which certificate must be endorsed by the 'Carabineros' of Zapiga. Reshipment to the south of Iquique by any means of transport whatsoever is still prohibited.

The Service of 'Sanidad Vegetal' is still authorised to suspend temporarily and until the Ministry of Agriculture makes a definite decision, the dispositions of this Decree if the existence of the fruit fly (*Anastrepha* sp.) is verified or any

other pest or disease, the spread of which is considered dangerous for agriculture in the rest of the country. (*Diario Oficial de la República de Chile*, Santiago, 3 de julio de 1936, año LIX, núm. 17,507, pág. 1983).

United States of America. — On 11 June, 1936 has been revoked Notice of Quarantine No. 6, on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*), with regulations, which was promulgated on 1 March, 1913, and which became effective on 24 March, 1913, as well as the Amendment No. 1 thereto, promulgated on 18 November, 1932, which eliminated all reference in the quarantine and regulations to the Phoenicococcus scale.

Such revocation is effective on and after 1 July, 1936. (*B. E. P. Q.* — *Lifting Q.* 6, [Washington], 1936, 1 p.).

** A joint Resolution of the Congress approved on 24 June, 1936, authorises the Minister of Agriculture to apply against locusts all methods of control that he shall consider necessary. (*Public Resolution* — No. 127 — 74th Congress. *H. J. Res.* 642, [Washington, 1936], 1 p.).

Hungary. — By Ordinance of the Royal Hungarian Government M. E. No. 6300/1936, dated 27 October, 1936, the Bureau of Plant Protection and Commerce, founded by Ordinance M. E. No. 4810/1920, has been abolished.

In place of this Bureau, by Ordinance of the Royal Ministry of Agriculture, F. M. No. 24000/1936, of 27 October, 1936, an official Phytopathological Service has been established. (*Földművelési Értesítő*, Budapest, 1936. November 10., XLVI. évf., 21. sz., 270-272 o.).

Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of). — By Grand Ducal Decree of 8 June, 1936, the destruction of rooks [*Corvus frugilegus*] is authorised at any time and by any means other than traps, cages, nets, snares and lime twigs, intended for the capture of birds. (*Mémorial du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg*, Luxembourg, 10 juin 1936, n° 44, p. 556).

Philippine Islands. — The Commonwealth Act No. 12 (B. No. 87) approved on 31 December, 1935, appropriates the sum of 100,000 pesos for the purpose of carrying out the campaign for the extermination or control of locusts, to be expended in the manner and purposes specified in Act No. 3924, and for the control of budrot [*Phytophthora palmivora*] and other cocoanut pests, and for other purposes. (*Official Gazette*, Manila, P. I., February 18, 1936, Vol. XXXIV, No. 21, pp. 351-352).

Portugal. — The Decree-Law No. 27:108 of 16 October, 1936, imposes the following dispositions:—

Art. 1. — In the regions infected with wart disease [*Synchytrium endobioticum*], or in the protection zones, only the cultivation of potato varieties resistant to this disease is authorised for a period of five years.

§ 1. The period of five years indicated above, is taken from the date on which the appearance of the disease was ascertained for the last time.

§ 2. The resistant varieties, of which the cultivation is allowed in the above-mentioned zones, will be specified in a report published every year in the *Diário do Governo*.

§ 3. The protection zones consist of lands situated around the infected areas, and at a distance of about 500 metres from the limits of each.

Art. 2. — In the infected areas and in the protection zones, only seed potatoes of guaranteed origin are allowed to be introduced.

§ 1. Potatoes of guaranteed origin are considered to be those which have been harvested from crops submitted to a health and genetic inspection, approved by official Services recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

§ 2. If there should be an insufficiency of potatoes for consumption in the zones referred to above, an introduction will be made of potato tubers belonging to resistant varieties with the authorisation of the Bureau of the Phytopathological Inspection Services.

Art. 3. — The said Bureau shall inspect, at any given moment, potato crops grown in the infected areas and in the protection zones and shall order the digging up of all varieties not listed in the report referred to § 2 of article 1 of the present Decree, and the destruction and confiscation of the tubers, according to their state of development.

Art. 4. — Potatoes introduced into the lands in question contrary to the dispositions of Art. 2 of this Decree will be confiscated.

Art. 5. — Potatoes belonging to the resistant varieties allowed, cultivated in infected areas, may be utilised in these areas for the purposes of alimentation or reproduction.

Art. 6. — Potatoes pertaining to the resistant varieties allowed, cultivated in the protection zones, may be employed for the purposes of food and reproduction in the protection zone and in the corresponding infected area.

Art. 7. — Potatoes cultivated or introduced in the infected areas and in the protection zones may not be transported outside these lands without a written authorisation of the Bureau of Phytopathological Inspection Services.

§ 1. Application for this authorisation must, under penalty of refusal, be made before 31 October of every year.

§ 2. In the application, specification must be made of the quantity of potatoes in question and their variety, the place of production and place of destination.

§ 3. The application may be submitted either to the administration of the commune where the interested party resides, or to the 'brigada técnica de Campanha da Produção Agrícola' or else sent direct to the 'Direcção Geral' of Agricultural Services.

§ 4. The accorded authorisation must accompany the consignment to which it refers, to the place of destination, and be presented to the police and fiscal authorities as well as to the phytopathological inspectors whenever requested.

Art. 8. — Potatoes transported outside the infected areas and the protection zones, without the authorisation stated in the preceding article, shall be confiscated. If they have been sown, they will be dug up and the land will be considered as infected for a period of five years, during which all the restrictions on infected areas indicated in the present Decree shall be enforced.

Art. 9. — Whosoever may have knowledge of the existence of any new infected area shall be obliged to notify the 'Direcção Geral' of Agricultural Services either direct or through the medium of the Chief Administrator of the place of residence.

Sole paragraph. Whosoever may know of the existence of any consignment of potatoes stored or placed on sale which may have proceeded from any infected area, without the authorisation of the Bureau of Phytopathological Inspection Services, shall be obliged to make a similar notification.

Art. 10. — Transportation outside the infected areas of manure, field trash, turnips, carrots, beetroots, onions, garlic and any plant intended for replanting is prohibited.

Art. 11. — It is prohibited to transport from lands situated outside the protection zones, manure, field trash, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, garlic and any plant destined for replanting, proceeding from these zones.

Art. 12. — The infringements of the dispositions of Art. 10 and 11 shall be punished by a fine of 150 'escudos' and in the case of a second offense, by a fine of 300 'escudos'. These penalties shall be awarded by the district court where the infringement took place following a trial and the proceeds shall pertain to the State.

Sole paragraph. In virtue of the dispositions of the present article, the phytopathological inspectors who may know of any infringement, must forward the relative report to the court through the medium of the 'Direcção Geral' of Agricultural Services.

Art. 13. — The expenses entailed by the uprooting of potatoes, which must be carried out in compliance with the dispositions of the present Decree shall be debited to the proprietors of the potato fields.

Sole paragraph. Payment shall be requested by the requisite Finance Offices, following the usual method of tax collection, by means of a payment form presented by the 'Direcção Geral' of Agricultural Services, a form which shall be considered as executory.

Art. 14. — The confiscation of potatoes as provided for in Art. 3, 4, and 8 of the present Decree shall be effected by means of the Bureau of Phytopathological Inspection Services, which shall reserve the confiscated tubers for charitable purposes.

Art. 15. — The administrative, police and fiscal authorities shall render to the inspectors of the Bureau of Phytopathological Inspection Services any assistance they may require in executing the dispositions of the present Decree.

Art. 16. — The Decree No. 22463 of 10 April, 1933 is revoked. (*Diário do Governo*, [Lisboa], 16 de outubro de 1936, I série, núm. 243, págs. 1304-1305).

Rumania * — By Ministerial Decision No. 220852 of 23 October, 1936, the importation of plants, parts of plants (bulbs, tubers, rhizomes, roots) proceeding from Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, France, Belgium, England, Switzerland and Germany, as well as other countries which will be recognised as being infested with the Colorado beetle [*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*], can only be made under the following conditions:—

(1) All the above-mentioned products must be accompanied by a duly valid phytosanitary certificate, issued by an authority recognised by the Rumanian Government.

(2) The phytosanitary certificate which accompanies the consignment must state that:—

(a) The products contained in the consignments are free from larvae and adults of the Colorado beetle;

(b) The packing and the consignments of plants are free from any particles of earth;

(c) The locality where the plants originate, is situated at least 200 km. from the region where the Colorado beetle has been noted.

These measures may be extended, if necessary, to complete interdiction of the above-mentioned products.

Tunis. — Two Decrees of the Director of Economic Affairs, dated 29 September and 1 October, 1936, declare certain properties situated in Fouchana and in the zaouia of Mornag, (civil control of Tunis) to be infested with grape phylloxera [*Phylloxera vastatrix*]. (*Journal Officiel Tunisien*, Tunis, 13 octobre 1936, 54^e année, n^o 82, p. 1152).

Uruguay. — By Resolution No. 1475/936 of 23 July, 1936, the 'Dirección de Agronomía' is authorized to carry out the campaign against the oriental fruit moth [*Laspeyresia (Cydia) molesta*], and to send a scientific expert to the Fruit Moth Laboratory at Moorestown, New Jersey, U. S. A., for the purpose of studying and introducing into Republic the parasites of this pest. The sum of 10,000 'pesos' is granted in favour of the 'Dirección de Agronomía' for the expenses of the aforesaid campaign. (*Diario Oficial de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, Montevideo, 4 de agosto de 1936, tomo 124, núm. 8983, págs. 202-A y 203-A).

* Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Professor G. ARION, Chief of the Plant Protection Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, Bucharest, Rumania.

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Altogether the present second edition has been increased by seventy four pages.

The work is divided into four parts, comprising a total of twenty one chapters. In the first part, following a history of citrus-disease investigations in the different parts of the world, are indicated the species and varieties of *Citrus* and some related plants in relation to diseases; then the geographical distribution of citrus diseases, the conditions affecting their severity and distribution are shown, general principles of prevention and treatment of citrus diseases are indicated, etc.

In the second, third and fourth parts, the diseases of the roots and the trunk, branches, twigs, leaves and fruits are studied in detail.

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Introducción.
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El *Sporotrichum paranense* March., en la lucha contra la langosta (*Schistocerca paranensis*), por E. F. Godoy.
Informe de la Segunda Comisión Exploradora, por P. Koehler.
Enfermedades de la langosta, *Sporotrichum paranense* March., *Coccobacillus acridiorum* d'Hér., por R. Fresca.
Informe de la Tercera Comisión Exploradora, por Juan B. Daguerre.
Características climáticas y botánicas del Territorio del Chaco y Norte de la provincia de Santa Fé, en las zonas recorridas por la Tercera Comisión de Investigaciones sobre la Langosta el año 1934, por Teodoro Meyer.
Informe preliminar sobre saltonas y langostas de Bowen (Mendoza) y algunas langostas de otras procedencias, por Carlos Bruch.
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